



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javassche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

[NO. 170.]

Notice.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with a view to the Public Convenience, which requires that a facility be given to the Establishment of Vendu Sales for Ready Money, or at a shorter date than the period of six months which is fixed by the present Vendu Regulations, is pleased to pass the following Additional Regulations in the Vendu Department, until further orders, and to take effect from the 20th instant.

Sales may be held on Conditions of Payment in Ready Money or any limited period.

In all cases where the Proprietors of Property to be sold are desirous of selling the same for Ready Money, or on a Credit of less than six months, such sale shall be effected on Conditions as follows:

1st.—The lots to be paid for before they are delivered to the Purchaser, and if not cleared away in a specified time, they shall be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

2d.—The lots shall remain at the Risk of the Proprietor until delivered—each lot shall be separately ticketed previously to the sale, and the Proprietor is answerable for delivering them accordingly. The lots may be shewn at the time of sale, but are not to be carried away from the Vendu-room.

3d.—The Purchaser shall receive from the Vendu Master a Certificate, describing the lot purchased and that payment has been made for the same, and the delivery of this Certificate shall entitle the purchaser to receive the lot.

These Rules are not applicable to Vendu Sales conducted on a Credit of six months according to the established Regulations.—Such sales will go on as heretofore.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 12th May, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad, in overweging genomen hebbende, dat het voor de gemeente nuttig zoude zijn faciliteiten daar te stellen tot het houden van Publieke verkopeningen voor gereed Geld, dan wel voor een korter termyn van betaling dan de tyd van zes Maanden, nu by het Vendu Reglement bepaald, heeft goedgevonden de volgende Ampliatie op het zelve tot nader order te doen plaats grypen, van en met den 20 dezer Maand.

Verkopeningen kunnen voortaan gehouden worden onder Voorwaarde van betaling in gereed Geld, dan wel binnen eenig bepaald termyn.

In alle gevallen waar de Eigenaars der te verkoopen goederen verlangen dezelve te vendueren voor gereed geld, dan wel op een minder krediet dan zes Maanden, zal de verkoping plaats hebben op de volgende Voorwaarden.

1.—Dat de verkogte goederen voor de aflevering betaald zullen worden, en dat zo dezelve niet binnen een bepaalde tyd worden afgehaald, dezelve ten tweeden maale voor risico van de eerste kopers zullen worden opgeveild.

2.—Dat de goederen tot de aflevering blijven voor rekening van de Eigenaars dat elk koopje voor de Vendutie door een byzonder briefje of loetje wordt onderscheiden, dat de Eigenaar verantwoordelyk is voor de aflevering ingevolge hetzelfde en dat de goederen tydens de Vendutie kunnen gezien, doch niet van de plaats weggehaald worden.

3.—Dat de koper van de Vendu-meester een bewys ontfangt, specificerende de gekogte goederen en dat de kooppenningen behoort te voldaan zyn, op afgaave van welk bewys hy de goederen zal kunnen ontfangen.

Deze bepalingen zyn niet toepasselyk op Vendutien gehouden op zes Maanden krediet

volgens het bestaande Reglement, welke zullen plaats hebben als te voeren.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.
BATAVIA, den 12de Mey 1815.

Notice.

PACKETS are open for the reception of Letters for England by the undermentioned ships—

H. C. ship Scaleby Castle,
Private ship Broxenbury,
Ditto Woodbridge.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, May 25, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PASS for the ANNUAL CHINA JUNK to TRADE to MACASSAR, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stadhouse in Batavia, on Thursday the 1st Proximo by the Revenue Committee, on the same Conditions as last year.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, 18th May, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIER nevens wordt kennelyk gemaakt, dat de JAARLYKSCH PAS voor een JONK om op MACASSAR te handelen, publiek zal verkogt worden, ten Stad-huize te Batavia, op Donderdag den 1ste Juni aanstaande door het Revenu Comité, op dezelfde voorwaarden als in het verstreeken Jaar.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouvernement.
BATAVIA, den 18de Mey, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that O. GO-LIANG, Farmer of the *Pazn-Broker's Shops*, having failed in making good his monthly instalment, agreeably to the 3d Art. of the General Conditions—the Farm will be Re-sold, under the authority of Government, on Thursday next the 1st June, by the Revenue Committee at the Stadt-house, for the remaining seven months of the year.

By Order of the Revenue Committee.
R. W. WALKER,
Sec. Revenue Committee.
Batavia, 26th May, 1815.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given, that from the first of June to the 31st of July next ensuing, the duty of a half per cent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. in the Suburbs, the Chinese Camp, and within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Bench for the year 1814, will be daily received (except Sundays and Holidays,) at the Office of their Accountant at the Stadhouse, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February 1813, and that in case of failure the owners of property will incur the penalty fixed for such neglect.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, 20th Mai, 1815.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten der Stad Batavia, words mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat van den 1ste Juny tot den laatsten July aanstaande, (Zon en Feest dagen uitgezondert) ten kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stadhuis zal ontfangen worden, een half percento op de getaxeerde waarde der Huizen, Thuienen en Erven, staande en gelegen buiten de Stad in de zuider Voorstad, en Chinese Camp, en binnen de limiten van de Jurisdictie van de Bank, en zulks voor het gepasseerde Jaar 1814, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26de February 1813,—zullende tegen de nalatigen hier in worden geprocedeert naar luid der daar omtrend gestelde orders.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 20ste Mey, 1815.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS several Land Owners have still neglected to pay the Annual assessment of one half per cent on the value of Lands, and the Tax of one stiver silver on each fruit bearing Cocoa-nut Tree in the Environs of Batavia for the last year—Notice is hereby given, that such persons are once more called upon to make the said payments with the usual fines thereon, at the Office of the Resident of the Environs at Campong Macassar before the end of June next, and that if after the above stipulated period, any Land Owners may be still wanting herein, legal measures will be adopted to recover the said taxes from them.

M. v. DOORNINCK,
Asst. Res. Environs.
BIDARA TJENA, May 22, 1815.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL verscheide Land Eigenaren als nog nalatig zyn gebleven in het betalen van het een half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen, en de belasting van een stuiver zilver op de vrugt dragende Klapper Boomen in de Ommelanden van Batavia voor het voorleeden jaar. Zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat alle zodanige personen nogmaals worden opgeroepen om de gezegde taxen te betalen met de gewoone daarop bepaalde boetes, ten Kantore vanden Resident der Ommelanden te Campong Macassar voor ultimo Juny aanstaande, en dat indien er na de boven bepaalde tyd nog enige Land Eigenaren hierin nalatig mogten zyn, zy als dan geregtiglyk ter betaling van dien zullen worden geprosecuteert.

M. v. DOORNINCK,
Adj. Res. Ommelanden.
BIDARA TJENA, den 22 Mey 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 29ste Mey 1815.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van diverse losse goederen, zo meede van de volgende Vastigheden, Voor Rekening van Meijuffrouw A. E. Houtman.

Voor af braak Zeeker erf bebouwd met een Steene Huis, Combuis Slave-vertrekken &c. staande en gelegen binnen deezee Stad aan de Oost-zyde van de Groote Rivier in het Blok Q. No. 2. sub No. 50. Belend ten Westen met de barm langs de Tygers gragt, ten Oosten met.....ten Noorden met de Heer J. C. Schulte, en ten Zuiden met de Heer H. E. Wiltenaar, de Breedte en Diepte volgens Meet-brief van den 19de September 1798. Als mede zullen ten zelve dage worden opgeveild de Vastigheden reeds gemeld in de Courant No. 168. NB de Meet en Koop-brieven zyn degelyks op het Vendu-kantoor te zien.

Op Dingsdag den 30ste Mey 1815.
VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen P. M. Kilian, staande op de Klein Roca Malacca, van Juweelen-

Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismeubelen, slaven, Wagens en Paarden, neevens andere goederen meer, als mede een quantiteit van 40 Tjaings Pady.

1. Castor, van Macassar, Lyfjonge, met zyn wyf Tietja, van Baly, Wascherin en Strykster.
2. Pollux, van Macassar, Lyfjonge.
3. Hector, van Macassar, St. onge, met zyn wyf.
4. Juliana, van Boegies, Wascherin en hunne 3 kin dere,
5. Bessee, aankomend Meysje.
6. Biedjae, kleine Jonge.
7. Mina, kleyn Kind.

Op Donderdag den 1ste Juny 1815.

VOOR Reekening van het Gouvernement, in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen aan de West-zyde, van Vogelpesjes, volgens geadvertende Condition by Gazette. Ook zal ten zelve dage opgeveild worden voor Reekening van het Gouvernement, de Brik JANE.

Advertisement.

ON Wednesday the 31st instant, and Saturday the 3d June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber, in Tyger-street, a variety of China and other Goods, consisting of Sugar-Candy—Coarse China Ware—Iron Frying Pans—Locks—Scissars—some Long Cloth, &c.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Sec. to the European Orphan Chamber,
Batavia, 26th May, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

OP Woensdag den 31ste May en Zaterdag den 3d Juny, 's morgens om 9 uren zal voor het Kantoor van den Secretaris der Weeskamer op de Tygers Gragt, by publieke Vendutie aan de meestbiedende worden verkogt eene party van Chineesche en andere goederen, bestaande in Zuiker-candy, grof Chineesche Porcelayn, Yzere, Pannen, Slooten, Schaaren, eenige Lywaat, &c.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Secretaris van de Weeskamer.
BATAVIA, den 26ste May, 1815.

Advertentie.

Op Vrydag den 2de Juny 1815.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welm: Hoogen Raad, Verkoopning worden gehouden voor de woning van den Majoor der Mooren Hamiet Lebe, op de Moorsépasser binnen deezee Stad, van een parthy by wege van Executie achterhaalde Goud en Zilver-werken, als mede eenige Huismeubelen Wagens en Paarden.

Advertisement.

ALL persons who have made any purchases at the sale held for silver money on the 7th ultimo on account of Mr. Graham, and who have not yet complied with the condition on which the sale has taken place, (namely that payment should be made at the Vendue Office within 14 days after the date of the sale,) are hereby requested to fulfil the said condition within a week from the date hereof.

H. E. WILTENAAR,
Cashier of the Pen-lus Dept.
BATAVIA, May 22, 1815.

Advertentie.

DE Vendutie van den 7 April 1815, by Mr. Graham, voor zilver geld gehouden, onder voorwaarde, dat de kopers het door hun gekogte binnen 14 dagen tyds op het Vendu Kantoor zullen

moeten komen betalen, en door verscheidene koopers tot heeden nog niet betaald zynde; zo worden deselven by dezen verzocht om dies voldoening binnen 8 dagen.

H. E. WILTENAAR,
Cassier van 't Vendu Departement.

BATAVIA den 22 Mey 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die ietste pretendeeren hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *Johannes Jongkind*, in leeven Superintendant der Publike Gebouwen en Werken, gelieve aan den ondergeteekende daar van opgave te doen in den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden af.

Voorts wordt een ieder waar voor gem: *Jongkind*, zig als Borg geïnterponceerd heeft verzocht zig almeede binnen den tyd van een Maand van andere Borgen te voorzien.

Batavia den 27ste May 1815. H. F. I. SALINGRE.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te preten-deeren heeft of wel schuldig te zyn aan den Boedel van wylen *A. H. Greeting*, in leeven Dienaar van de Magistraat, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van 14 daagen aan de Exccuteuren.

C. SCHANGMUEL.
Batavia den 26 Mey 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen welke iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte schuldig mogten zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen *Christiaan Wilhelm Seelig*, in leeven Secretaris en Fiscaal by den Ommegaande Regter te Samarang, gelieven daar van opgave te doen, aan den Ondergeteekende Testamentaire Exccuteur, en dat wel binnen den tyd van een Maand, gerekend van medio May tot medio Juny deezes lopende Jaar 1815.

A. KLENKT, Exccuteur.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Vrouwe Slaaf, zynde een Kokin. Een Vrouwe Slaaf, zynde een Naais-ter, Wasscherin en Stryksier. En een Man Slaaf, zynde een zeer bekwaame Koetzier, te bevragen by den Cipier der Boeien van den Hoogen Raad, J. SURSANSIE.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT small but comfortable well-built DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES which may be entered immediately—situated at about three quarters of a paal from Paccalongan, on the high road to Batavia, well calculated for a family.

Particulars may be known by a letter addressed to J. R. at the Post Office Paccalongan.

Advertentie.

TE KOOP

EEN nette kleine maar gemakkelijc en wel gebouwde Woon-huys met dies by gebouwen, het welk daadelyk ingetrokken kan worden, geleege omtrent drie quart paal van Paccalongang op de groote weeg naar Batavia, zeer geschikt voor een Familie.

Te bevragen door een Brief gerigt aan J. R. op het Post Comptoir te Paccalongang.

PACCALONGANG den 3de May 1815.

Advertentie.

Op Heeden den 27ste

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welken den Hoogen Raad, voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, Verkoopung worden gehouden van een parthy Foely, Coffy en Camp-hur, als mede eene hoeveelheid Balken leggende op Indramayo, zallende de monsters van bovengemelde Articulen, en de lyst der Houtwerken dag-lyks ten Kantore van den Sequester voornoemd te zien zyn.

ON THE
FIRST OF JULY NEXT,
WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIEET,
THE JAVA
HALF-YEARLY ALMANAC
AND

DIRECTORY,
For 1815.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with

A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN
APPENDIX,
Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—Lists of Shipping, Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers Java Rupees 8
to Non-Subscribers 12

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found much superior and more worthy the patronage of the Public than that published in the last year.

OP DEN

EERSTEN JULY AANSTAANDE,

ZAL IN DE DRUKKERY

OP MOLENVLIEET

Worden uitgegeven

HET HALF-JAARLYKSCH

JAVASCHE

Naamboekje en Almanak

VOOR HET JAAR

1815.

inhoudende

VOLLEEDIGE en nauwkeurige lyst van de Civile, Militaire en Geneeskundige Dienaren, en die behorende tot het Departement der Marine op het Eiland Java en dies Onderhoorigheden, niet accurate naam-lysten van Zyne Majesteits en de Kompagnies Regimenten op dit Eiland dienende, voorts de namen der voormalige Gouverneurs van deze gewesten zedert het jaar 1610—der voornaamste Dienaaren van het Gouvernement Generaal en die der Gouvernemenen van Madras, Bombay, Poelo Pinang, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, de Kaap de Goede Hoop, en St. Helena.

Waarby gevoegd zullen worden

Naam lyst van de Leeden der Vergadering voor de Indische zaken en De Heeren Bewindhebberen en dezelve dienaren in Groot Brittanje.

VERZELD VAN EEN
APPENDIX,

Bevattende

De Tol-huis en Post Reglementen—De Publike Kolligien en Instellingen—Huizen van Negotie en Commissie—Lysten der Vaartuigen, tot dit Eiland behorende en van de angekomen en vertrokken Vaartuigen Huu-welyken, Bevallingen en Sterfgevallen, en meer andere belangryke zaken.

WAAR BY GEVOEGS ZAL WORDEN

Een Alphabetische lyst der Ingezetenen, hunne Broodwinningen en Woonplaatsen.

ALLES TE ZAKEN GESTELD OF AUTHORITY VAN HET
GOUVERNEMENT.

Prys voor Inteekenaren... Java Rupees 8
— anderen..... 12

Personen geneegen om Inteekenaren te worden kunnen zich melden op de Drukkery te Batavia, en de Post Kantoreen te Samarang en Sourabaya.

Geen moyte zal door de samenstellen gespaard worden om voldoening te geeven, en hy vleidt zich dat dit Naamboekje en Almanack zal bevonden worden beeter de guust van het publick waardig te wezen dan het in het voorleeden jaar uitgegevene.

Advertisement.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the JAVA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held, at the Society-house, Ryswyk, on Sunday the 4th of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a report will be read of the business of the preceding year, and a Committee elected for conducting the affairs of the year ensuing.

J. C. SUPPER, M. D.
Secretary.

BATAVIA, May 24, 1815.

Advertentie.

DE jaarlyksche Algemeene Vergadering der gezamenlyke Leden van het JAVASCHE MEDEWERKEND BYBEL-GENOOTSCHAP zal gehouden worden in het nieuwe Genootschaps-huis op Ryswyk, op Zondag den 4den Juny aanstaande, voormiddags ten elf uren; wan neer een verslag zal gelezen worden van de werkzaamheden van het vorige jaar en een Committee gekozen, voor het bestuur der zaken van het volgende jaar.

J. C. SUPPER, M. D.
Secretaris.

BATAVIA den 24 Mei 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Partnership under the firm of

Van der KAA and HASTE.

J. G. van der KAA,
K. L. HASTE.

BATAVIA, }
12th May, 1815. }

Advertisement.

VAN DER KAA and HASTE, will in the course of next week, have for Sale, for ready-money, at their Store in Great River-street, the CARGO imported in the ship *Governor Raffles*, consisting of the following Articles, viz.—Swedish Iron—Steel—Beer—Pale Ale—Cyder—Perry—Brandy, in casks—Sherry and Champagne—Hams—Cheese—Beef—Sausages—Bacon—smoked Salmon—Pickled and red Herrings—Butter, and other Oilmans Stores—Chintzes—Shirts—Hosiery—Stationery—Books—Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Batavia, 12th May, 1815.

For Private Sale.

At Messrs. van der KAA & HASTE's,
GREAT-RIVER-STREET.

SIX well trained POINTER DOGS, just arrived in the ship *Governor Raffles*.

19th May, 1815.

For Private Sale,

Upon favorable Condition,

A GARDEN and GROUND, with OUT-HOUSES, situated at Weltevreden—the property of Mr. Te Lintelo.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

Op favorable Condition,

DE THUUN van de Heer Te Lintelo, op Weltevreden.

MR. STEVENS has for Sale PICKLES—Cucumber—Cabbage—French Beans—Lemons—Bamboos—and All-Spice, in large glazed pots, made by himself, and warranted to be just as good as those imported from Europe—No. 25, Great Malacca-street.

FOR SALE,

TWO Bills of Exchange at thirty days sight, drawn one of them on Henry Helmer, Esq. Naval Officer at Madras, for Star Pagodas Two hundred forty seven, Panams Twenty two, Cash Forty, (247 Star Pgs. 22 Fan. 40 Cash,) equal to Sp. Drs. 598—and the second on the Commissioners of H. M. Navy at Madras, for 2 Sterling Eighty six, Sh. Ten, (£ St. 86 10), equal to Spanish Dollars 356-10½.—For particulars apply to J. G. BAUER, Accountant.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Woonhuis, voorzien van ruime Stallingen, Wagenhuis, Slave-vertrekken &c., gelegen in de Buiten Nieuwpoort Straat over de Wagen verhuurdery van de Heer Stralendorf, thans bewoond door de Heer S. F. Carels.

Zoo mede een Stukje Grond, gelegen op Ryswyk tusschen de Tuinen van zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur en den Weledele Gestrenge Heer J. A. van Braam.

Nadere informatie by den ondergeteekende.

J. F. ARNOLD.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Man-slaaf, zynde bekwaame Kok, Een dito, zynde bekwaame Koetzier, Lyf en Huisjonge,

Een dito, Lyfjonge,

Een dito dito,

Een Slavin, zynde Kokin en Inlandsche do.

Te bevragen by de Cipier van de Magistraats Boeye.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is aan de Nalatenschap van wylen de Chinees *Tjoa Tjipto*, overleden te Samarang, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen de tyd van 8 weken aan de mede Exccuteuren P. F. van Overbeek en C. H. Klein.

Advertentie.

OP den 15de Mey 1815. overleed alhier in den ouderdom van 77 Jaren 2 Maanden en 10 Dagen den Heer oud Schepen ABRAHAM BETTING.

Die iets heeft te pretendeeren of schuldig is aan de boedel adresseren zich binnen een Maand aan den mede Exccuteur *Gerardus Henricus de Witt*.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

When we dispassionately entered into the question ("on the Literary Qualifications of the Dutch in these Colonies") we were guided by no idle curiosity, instigated by no malevolence; but simply sought the truth, however, it may ultimately abound with disagreeable facts, and tend to establish disagreeable sentiments.

This ominous question has naturally called forth much public attention (it is well it nourishes no private animosities)—what insignificant part we have borne in it, is indeed immaterial, yet we trust allowable. Those sentiments we have given, and those assertions we have always diffidently adduced, we at this time feel no-wise disposed, or in the slightest degree induced to modify, much less to resume.

We are aware it is no uncommon thing to observe, that there are men who affect the reputation of decided characters and are thereby much too apt to mistake obstinacy in error, for constancy of opinion—if we labor under this infatuation, we look to Hollandus and his Disciples to make it manifest.

Your paper of the 8th instant is now before us—and we think we are called upon by your correspondent, to take some notice of its incongruous and heterogenous contents. The admirable and pertinent pens of Civilis and Philo Civilis, have doubtless (as Hollandus observes) given the "alarm."—In truth Sir, those writers may laugh at the puerilities, that must assail them in their pleasant career; for

"With fame, in just proportion, envy grows:
The man, that makes a character, makes foes."

Anxious to have a just estimate of the question, we read the length of Hollandus, but found neither breadth nor solidity to warrant the slightest deviation in our opinions and sentiments—nay, we find all our remarks corroborated! and the very language of the Reviewer is doubly proved true!

We might out-do this diffuse correspondent, had we either patience or perseverance to implore unmerited sympathy and commiseration from our readers, as Hollandus has pathetically deplored the calamities of his country. There are sentiments noble and glorious in every patriot breast; but let them not be played with, and introduced, uncalled for, on such occasions.

If pity is to shelter the unpardonable want of national genius—we give it freely! If this enquiry is an appeal to the heart, our hands are bound, and can only pass them over our eyes.

If palliatives be once admitted (and all your correspondents on the one side have sought them freely and used them amply) it will fairly imply conviction. Palliatives, and such a flimsy plausibility of argument as we here read, cannot efface the stability of truth.

The question has always been a plain question;—not for suggestion or surmise to turn and twist as it pleases. Here is no room for digression or evasion. The question is a clear matter of fact—the mind, the reason, must be addressed and not our hearts and feelings. We despair of ever coming to any satisfactory conclusions (in points of Literary dispute) if we thus deviate, distort, digress and appeal to no purpose.

We must keep to the spirit of this question—that is to say, we are to consider and determine from proof; if the offensive passages extracted by Hollandus out of the Review be either just or unjust?

We have throughout this enquiry endeavoured to maintain that the general tenor of the Reviewers' animadversions are warrantable.

Such extraneous matter as appears rapidly encroaching on the original position we must entirely disregard—such a mass of inapplicable and unnecessary digressions, as we have recently examined, only excites our merriment and gives us subject for derision.

The decline of power in a Mother-country, may have some influence on the Commerce of its Colonies, but we deny that a native genius submits to such usurpations—and as to our and the Dutch system of monopoly being on the same stock, it is what the present controversy has nothing to do with.

Hollandus grows big with his matter as he goes further—Valentyn is his hope and his refuge! The volumes of this author are in several hands, hence it is not a difficult task to judge pretty generally of his merits.

Errors he abounds with we know. To abler and to other hands we assign him; as we do not desire to waver from our text.

The whole of this whining and arrogant paragraph is equally inadequate and irremissible. We pass over the true and pathetic ejaculation that follows; though we can see no end it can accomplish in an enquiry of this nature. We have not much inclination left to follow Hollandus through all his involutions and evolutions—but as we have said in a foregoing part of this communication that, "we have found all our remarks corroborated, and the very language of the Reviewer is doubly proved true;" we shall just make two extracts from his labors and conclude our observations for the present.

"Far is it" (says Hollandus) "from my intention, Mr. Editor, to have insinuated" (why not, if you have good grounds?) "that they" (his countrymen) "had done either as much as they might, or indeed as they ought to have done." (i. e. in Oriental Literature). Then again we have these words—"I have no objection to acknowledge to him" (meaning Civilis) "that my countrymen have not done all they ought to have done regarding the attainment of a proficiency in the Javanese Language, &c.—many speak it, but few have made it a literary study." What concludes these acknowledgements we consider quite superfluous and a vague digression.

Here then, Sir, we have extorted the Truth at last!—"Caught in the train which thou thyself hath laid."

Let Hollandus now stand forth and "protect them from general unmerited abuse" whom he hath thus explicitly denounced!

The words, and general purport of the offensive passages of the Review go but a little farther, and that little is now contended for and remains easily answered. The Poetical example of Hollandus is very entertaining, but as usual, has nothing appertaining to the question. In another place it might have done a little—here it avails naught.

The evasion about the Malay language is well turned—the deduction, however, is faulty. Many speak a language—does it follow, one must speak it well? Q. E. D. In matters of fact, Hollandus may succeed—but "Fictions to please must wear the face of truth."

We anxiously anticipate his "memorandums," until then we must solicit both yours and your Readers usual indulgence.

We are your humble servants,

S
A—R.

April 22, 1815.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Civilis must excuse us for delaying the publication of his communication—it is in type and shall appear as soon as circumstances will admit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.] May 21—Ship Dispatch, C. Fenn, from Bima 8th May —Chinese brig Chan Engko, from Cheribon 18th May.

24—H. C. ship Scaleby Castle, T. T. Harrington, from China 12th April—cargo, tea.—schooner Dorothea, J. White, from Tagal 20th May—cargo, rice.—brig Susanna, C. S. Badendyk, from Tagal 20th May—cargo, rice.

25—ship Broxenbury, T. Pitcher, from Indramayo 23d May—cargo, coffee and sugar—passengers, General and Mrs. Adams.

26—brig Maria, R. Vos, from Indramayo 23d May—cargo, coffee.

Departures.] May 20—ship Eugenia, D. Smith, for Minto—cargo, rice—passengers, captains J. Portbury and Meik.

22—H. C. C. Benares, capt. C. Eatwell, H. C. C. gun-boat No. 4, J. Bullet, on a cruise.

25—brig Expedition, Jamaloeden, and brig Expedition, Hadjee, for Palembang.

26—brig Golek, Noridin, for Tagal.—schooner Hunter, J. J. Hunter, for Cheribon.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. C. Antelope,—do. do. ship Scaleby Castle,—ship Dispatch,—do. Broxenbury,—do. Governor Raffles,—do. Woodbridge,—brig Elizabeth,—do. Minerva,—do. Jane,—do. Susanna,—do. Maria,—schooner Dorothea,—do. Tyger,—Malay brig Padden,—Chinese junk Benthay,—do. Liokgansing,—do. Tella,—do. Senly,—do. Chatsing.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st Instant, Mr. Mathew Gonsalvo, to Miss Maria Jansen.

DEATH.

On the 24th instant, after a short illness Robert Duff, Esq. sincerely regretted by his friends.

Op den 12de deczer, overleedt op Jaccatra na een sleepende ziekte, in den ouderdom van 40 jaaren, Mevrouw Dorothea Jacoba Senn van Basel geb. van Riemsdyk, Echtgenote van de Weledele Gestrenge Heer en Mr. W. A. Senn van Basel, gewezen Lid der voormalige Hooge Regeering van Nederlands Indie.

De dood van een teeder beminde Dogter in July des voorleeden jaars, bragt aan het Moederlyk hart eene wonde toe, te diep om door de hands des tyds geheeld te worden, en zeedert dat noodlottig tydstip nam een duistere droefgeestigheid bezit van haar gemoed en veroorzaakte de spoedig toeneemende verzwakking welke in haare onthinding eindigde.

De aan wanhoop grenzende droefheid van een beminnyke Dogter—de stille maar diepe treurigheid van een bejaard Echtgenoot, en de ongeveinsde tranen waarmede een talryke kring van vrienden en bloedverwanten haar graf besproeyden, strekken tot een onwiderspreeklyk getuigenis van haare waarde. Een ziekelyke Vader wiens hooge jaaren en wankelende gezondheid de troost en hulp zyner kinderen zo zeer behooven; heeft zich door deeze beschikking der Voorzienigheid in de harde noodzakelykheid geplaast gezien, van de oogen toetredrukken aan haare die hy zich steeds had voorgesteld dat die laatste en treurige pligt aan hemzelven zoude bewyzen.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

We have been obligingly favored with a perusal of the Log-book of the Dispatch, by which it appears that on the night of the 11th of April, the explosions of the Tomboro Mountain were distinctly heard, like the discharge of heavy cannon, at the distance of seven degrees to the Eastward of Bima. Captain Fenn informs us that the floats of timber and pumice-stone were so considerable along the coast of Flores, that it was with great difficulty the ship could at times make any progress through the water, and the bulk of some of the spars was so great that she must have been materially damaged if she had struck against them with any force.

The account which Captain Fenn has given us of the misery and distress of the wretched inhabitants accords in every particular with the relation we published in

our last. The messenger who had been dispatched by Mr. Phillips, returned to Bima three days after the departure of the Benares, but he described the country to be so covered with ashes that it was impossible to make any progress—the cattle and inhabitants were nearly all of them destroyed as he approached the mountain, and those who survived were in such a state of deplorable starvation, that they would unavoidably share the same fate. At Bima they had fortunately received a small supply of rice, but a few days before the eruption took place, upon which they were sparingly existing when the Dispatch sailed; but Captain Fenn informs us that unless they receive some speedy succour from the neighbouring Islands, they must inevitably perish.

The account which we published in our last, mentions that the Dispatch had mistaken Sangier for Bima, and had put into that port—here the misery beggars all description. The Rajah informed them that cocoa-nuts had been the only sustenance they had received since the eruption, of which melancholy fact the trees bore evident testimony as they were every where stripped of their fruit—the Rajah further mentions, that a village and a considerable piece of land, at the base of the mountain had entirely sunk, and that there was at that time upwards of three fathoms water over the place where the village had stood—That the earth was much agitated throughout the whole of the Island, there can be no doubt. The Benares discovered a very great alteration in the anchorage of Bima harbour, which was previously known to have been exceedingly regular, shoaling gradually towards the shore, and several very large prows which had been sunk for a considerable time were thrown above the high water mark. The people of the country, who had had an opportunity of seeing the top of the mountain since the eruption, mention that a great part of it had fallen in.

The Scaleby Castle, Captain Harrington, arrived in Batavia-roads from China upon Tuesday evening last, where Mr. Hope continued for the benefit of his health—We understand she will proceed almost immediately on her voyage to England, and touch at the Cape upon her way.

A gentleman has very obligingly favored us with the following account of a Tiger Hunt which happened in Bengal in November last.

Remarkable Tiger Hunt.

Early in the month of November 1814, several Tigers entered the Plantation of Mr. White, at Diamond Harbour, and destroyed no less than five head of Cattle. This gentleman's Premises had for a long time been infested by those unwelcome visitors, who were supposed to have swam over Sandy Creek, which separates Saugor Island from the main land. On the morning of the 9th November, a large Sow was found killed and partly devoured. A gentleman then on a visit at Mr. White's suggested the idea of poisoning the remaining part of the carcass and leaving it where it was. This was accordingly done. On the night of the 11th, whilst Mr. White and a party of friends were keeping watch on a Bamboo scaffold erected for the purpose, with a young kid tied underneath as a lure, a Tiger of an immense size was seen approaching the place. A few muskets were immediately discharged at him, on which he walked leisurely off. At day break it was proposed to visit the spot where the Sow was left, and on arriving at the spot discovered it had been dragged away. The party, consisting of six gentlemen, followed the track, marked with blood, a considerable distance, when a rivulet intervened, which they were preparing to cross, when a Dog that had gone before returned with manifest signs of terror; an English Bull Dog was then sent across, who likewise quickly returned. Whilst the gentlemen were deliberating how to proceed, the object of their search made his appearance on the opposite bank, and was instantly greeted with a general discharge of musquetry, which he returned by a tremendous roar. The party concluding that his wounds would prevent a possibility of his escaping, returned and took Breakfast, after which they returned to the field, followed by a strong reinforcement of Natives. After an hour's search he was discovered in a Paddy field, licking his wounds. Some difficulty arising from the inequality of the ground in getting

safely at him, the Doctor of the ship (Indian Oak) then laying off the shore, with more courage than prudence, advanced within a few yards of his head and fired his double barrelled piece; the Tiger instantly sprung at him, but he with much presence of mind, caught him upon the barrel of his piece, which he hit through, the Doctor escaping with no farther injury than the flesh of his arm somewhat torn by the animal's paw. The party now annoyed him at a more respectful distance with their guns. The Natives seeing their enemy weltering in his blood, and supposing him to be incapable of further resistance, went up boldly to him, but in the agonies of death he suddenly sprung amongst them, knocking several down, and biting the arm of one poor fellow so severely as to require immediate amputation. On opening his body thirteen bullets were discovered to have penetrated, and three had struck his head, the latter ones had not even buried themselves into the skin. Two of his teeth were broken, supposed to have been occasioned by his attempt on the barrel of the fowling piece. His admeasurement was as follows:—

In height 4 feet 2 inches.

Length 8 do. 4 do.

In girth round the body 6 feet 9 inches.

It was acknowledged to be the largest that had been killed for many years of the common species, not being of that species denominated Royal Tiger.

In voldoening aan het nieuwsgierig verlangen van onze Hollandische Lezers, maaken wy ons de eerste gelegenheid ten nutte om hun de volgende vertaaling van een partikuliere Brief aantebieden, welke zulk een genoegzaam licht verspreidt over de onlangs in de Oostersche Eilanden plaats gehad hebbende Vulkanische uitberstingen, dat niets dan een naauwkeurig onderzoek op de plaats zelve, nadere opheldering kan geeven over dit belangryk onderwerp.

Extract uit een partikuliere Brief.

Op den 5de April wierden eenige kanon schoten te Makassar gehoord—het geluid scheen van het zuiden te komen, en hield met tusschen pozingen den geheelen agtermiddag aan.—Omstreeks zonnen ondergang wierdt het geluid merkelyk sterker, en had allen schyn van zwaare kanon schoten, nu en dan door ligtere afgewisseld.

In den nacht van den 11de, wierden de schoten andermaal waargenomen, doch veel sterker dan te voren, en teegen den ochtend volgden dezelve elkander schielyk op, zoms een geluid makende als van drie of vier stukken geschut welke te gelyk wierden losgebrand.—Het schip en de huizen binnen het Fort dreunden sterk, en de oorzaak van het geluid scheen zo naby te zyn, dat ik volk naar de bram-zaling zondt om naar het vuur uit te zien; zodra de dag aanbrak, ging ik onderzeil en stuurde zuidwaards op.

Het weder was buitengemeen donker en betrokken, voornamentlyk in het Z. en Z. W., de wind oostelyk en flauw. Een groote Praauw in het zuiden ziende, zondt ik een Chaloepe aan boord ten einde zo moogelyk eenige kondschap te krygen, wyl dat vaartuig uit de streck scheen te komen alwaar het schieten was gehoord.—De Praauw kwam van Saleyer, en de Hollandier die dezelve voerde, verhaalde dat hy het schieten den gantschen nacht gehoord, doch geene vaartuigen gezien hadt, dat twee dagen voor zyn vertrek van Saleyer, omstreeks den 4de of 5de, een heevig schieten ten zuiden van het Eiland was waargenomen—dat men in de gedagte dat de Zee Rovers het een of ander gedeelte van het Eiland aanvielen, alles in het Fort tot defensie had in gereedheid gebragt, doch geene vaartuigen ontwaarende, had verondersteld dat het een uitbersting was van de vuur spuwende Berg op Sumbauwa.

Ingevolge van dit berigt kwam ik wederom dwars van Makassar ten anker, ten einde deeze tyding aan de Resident bekend te maaken, en hy voegde zig gaarne by dat gevoelen, daar zyn huis te Makassar sterk door eenigen der slagen hadt gedreund.—Indedaad, alles scheen op dit ogenblik (8 uren voor de middag) aan te duiden dat er iets buitengemeens was voorgevallen.—De lucht hadt in het zuiden en westen een akelig en duister voorkomen, en het was veel donkerder dan toen de zon opkwam.—In het begin hadt het allen schyn van een aannaderende zwaare buy of storm, doch de wolken namen vervolgens de gedaante aan van roodachtige stof, en verspreiden zich ras over den geheelen gezichtseinder.—Ten 10 uren wierdt het zoo donker dat ik het schip van de wal niet kon zien, schoon de afstand niet meer dan een En-

gelsche myl was.—Ik keerde toen naar boord terug.

Het was nu duidelyk dat een Vulkanische uitbarsting hadt plaats gehad, en dat de lucht vervuld was met de uitgeworpen asch, welke reeds op het dek begon te vallen.—Ten 11 uren was de geheele Horizon verduisterd, uitgezondert een klein plekje naby de ooster kim, uit welke streek de wind woey, en gevolglyk de nadering van de asche voor een korten tyd belette; het deedt zich voor als een licht-straal by het ryzen der zon; de Bergen van Celebes waren duidelyk zichtbaar, terwyl duisternis het overige van de gezigtelinder vervulde.

De asch begon nu in groote meeningte te vallen, en de lucht hadt wezenlyk een aakelig en schrikbaarend voorkomen.—Omstreeks de middag was de duisternis algemeen.—De nedervallende stof bedekte het dek—de zonnentent waren voor en agter uitgehaald, ten einde de asch te beletten tusschen deks te vallen, doch dezelve was zoo fyn dat het geheele schip 'er meede vervuld wierdt. De duisternis was zoo groot gedurende het overige van den dag, dat ik nimmer iets diergelyks in de donkerste nacht hebbeleeft;—zelf was het niet mogelyk onze eigen handen te zien, hoe dicht dezelve ook by de oogen werden gehouden. De asch viel in groote meeningte gedurende de geheele nacht,—en ten 6 uren des ochtends, toen men de zon hadt moeten zien, heerschte dezelve duisternis. Ten half 8 bespeurde ik met blydschap dat de donkerheid begon te verminderen, ten 8 uren kon men de voorwerpen op het dek flauw onderscheiden, en het licht nam nu zo spoedig de overhand, dat men te half 10 de wal konde zien, terwyl de asch in mindere hoeveelheid dan te voren, egter by voortdurend bleef vallen.—Toen het volmaakt dag was, maakte het schip een zeer wonderlyke vertoning;—het tuig, de masten, het dek, met een woord elk gedeelte van hetzelfde, was met een stof bedekt, welke nagenoeg de kleur van Hout-asch en het aanzien van puimsteen hadt.—Dezelve lag over het g'heele dek, op sommige plaatsen een voet dik, verspreidt, en ik ben verzeekerd dat verscheiden Tonnen gewigts van dezelve zyn over boord ge-gooyd, want ofschoon de asch by het vallen byna zonder zwaarste scheen te zyn, was het gewigt egter vry aanmerkelyk toen dezelve was samen geperst. Een pint daarmede gevuld, woog 12½ oncen;—de asch was overigens geheel smaakloos, oeffende geen pynlyke uitwerking op de oogen, uit—en hadt een flauwe gebrande reuk, die egter hoegenaamd niet naar zwavel zweemde.

Op de middag van den 12de kwam de zon zeer flauw door de met stof bezwangete dampkring ten voorschyn. De asch bleef dezen en den volgenden dag by voortdurend in kleine hoeveelheid vallen.

Te Moressa aan wal gaande, vondt ik de aarde overal met 1½ duimen asch bedekt, en men koesterde de groote bezorgdheid voor het ryst gewas, daar de jonge plantjes geheel door de gevallen stof overdekt en nedergebogen waren.—De visch in de vyvers te Moressa, was gedoodt en dreef op de oppervlakte van het water, en ik zag vele vogeltjes dood op de grond leggen.—men hadt verscheiden dagen nodig om het ship van asch te zuiveren; nat wordende, vormde het een taaye klei welke niet dan met moeite konde afgewaschen worden.—Myn tyd meeter bleef still staan, denkelyk door het indringen van eenige stof deeltjes.

Van den 12de tot den 15de bleef de dampkring donker en betrokken, dewyl de asch waarmede de lucht beladen was, den zonnestralen het door dringen belette. Er was weinig of geen wind.

Den 15de ging ik van Makassar onder zeil met een labber koelte, en kwam den 18de in het gezigt van Sumbauwa.—By het naderen der kust, zeilden wy door groote banken van op de zee dryvende puimsteen, welke in den beginne zo zeer na droogtens geleeken, dat wy bydraayden en de chaloep naar een derzelven zonden, welke ik op minder dan een myl afstand voor een drooge zand bank aanzag, welke zich ruim 3 mylen ver uitstreckte, en boven welke verscheiden klippen uitstaken die ik oordeelde dat door de uitbarsting waren opgeworpen. Het bleek egter, zo als gezegd is, niets dan een op het water dryvende massa van puimsteen te zyn, verscheiden duimen dik, en bezaaid met balken en stammen van groote boomen welke de schyn hadden van door het weerlicht getroffen en gezengd te zyn.—De Chaloep kwam er met moeite doorheen, en tot onze komst te Bima was de zee

bedekt met banken van puins-teen en dryvende balken en boomen.

Den 19de kwamen wy in de Baay van Bima, en raakten aan de grond dwars van de Stad, byna op het zelfde oogenblik dat wy 8 vaam water gooiden; met behulp der vloed kwamen wy gelukkig in vlot water, zonder eenige schade te hebben geleeden. Dat de Rheede van Bima aanmerkelyke veranderingen heeft ondergaan, lydt byna geen twyffel, daar op dezelfde plaats waar wy vast raakten, de kruisner Ternate een korten tyd te vooren in zes vadem water ten anker heeft geleegen.—De kust in den omtrek der Baay, hadt een aakelig uitzigt, alzo dezelve tot op de toppen der bergen met asch was bedekt.—In de nabijheid van Bima, was dezelve gevallen ter dikte van 3½ duimen.

Uit het verslag van den Drost van Bima, schynt de uitbarsting te hebben plaats gehad op den Berg Tomboro, omstreeks 40 Engelsche Mylen bewesten Bima geleegen.—In den nacht van den 11de, moeten de slagen volgens zyn berigt, allerverschriklykst geweest zyn, en wy vergeleekdezelve by het afschieten van een Mortier naby het oor.—De donkerheid nam hier een aanvang ten 7 uren in den oggend, en duurde twaalf uren langer dan te Makassar. De asch viel in zulke groote hoeveelheid, dat het dak van het huis van den Drost aanmerkelyke schade leedt, en dit gebouw met vele anderen, geheel onbewoonbaar is geworden.

Er was weinig wind gedurende de uitbarsting, doch de Zee was ongemeen onstuig, en rees zoo hoog, dat er een voet water in de huizen stondt.—Alle vaartuigen sloegen van hunne ankers, en tot op dit oogenblik leggen er verscheiden groote prauwen op het strand, ver buiten het bereik der vloed.

Tydens onze aankomst te Bima, hadt men nog niets van de staat van het Land vernomen zedert de uitbarsting;—Een boede was door de Drost drie dagen bevorens naar Sumbauwa afgezonden, en een tweede naar Tomboro, oogenblikkelyk naa onze komst, en daar men hem den derden dag terug verwagte, besloot ik tot dat tydstop te vertoeven.

Den 22ste arriveerde het Schip Dispatch van Ambon.—De Kapitein hadt de Baay van Dampo of Sanjier voor die van Bima aangezien, en was aldaar binnen geloopt. De stuurman die met de Chaloep naar wal wierdt gezonden, vernam van de Radja dat een gedeelte der stad door de uitbarsting vernield, en vele menschen omgekomen waren, dat het g'heele Land verwoest en het gewas ten eenemaal bedorven was.—De Stad Sanjier legt omstreeks 4 of 5 leagues ten Z. O. van de Berg Tomboro;—men kwam niet dan met de grootste moeite aan wal, dewyl de Baay tot een geruime afstand van de zee kant bedekt was met puimsteen, asch, en stukken hout.—De huizen scheenen ter needer geworpen, en met asch overdekt te zyn.

Daar de afgezonden Bodens op den 22 des avonds nog niet waren terug gekeerd, en wel volgens het oordeel van den Drost, dewyl het binnenste gedeelte van het Eiland ongenaakbaar was, vondt ik niet raadzaam het schip langer optebouden.—Ik verliet de Baay ten 11 uren des avonds en was de volgende dag dwars van den Berg Tomboro.

Op den afstand van omstreeks 6 Engelsche mylen was de top onzichtbaar en in wolken van rook en asch bedorven. De zyden rookten op verscheide plaatsen, denkelyk wyl de afgevoelde Lava nog niet geheel verkoeld was. Eenige stromen strekten zich uit tot aan zee, voornamenlyk een aan de N. N. W. kant van de Volkaan, welke duidelyk zigbaar was door het onderscheid tusschen de zwarte koulleur der Lava en die der asch aan beide zyden, en door de rook welke overal uit dezelve opreys. De Berg Tomboro ligt in een regte lyn omstreeks 217 Zee mylen (Engelsche) van Makassar.

EUROPE.

LONDON, NOV. 13.
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.—This day the Prince Regent came in the usual state to open the present Session of Parliament, when the Commons being in attendance, his Royal Highness delivered the following speech from a seat before the throne:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been enabled to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America. Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote

the designs of the common enemy of Europe against the rights and independence of all other nations, I never have ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honourable terms. I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose: the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of his Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results. The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces enabled a detachment of his Majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington; and the spirit of enterprize which has characterised all the movements in that quarter has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war in which they have been so wantonly involved. The expedition directed from Halifax to the northern coast of the United States has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobscot river to his Majesty's arms.

In adverting to these events, I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished his Majesty's land and sea forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant Commander of his Majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore. I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the River St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign. Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have occurred on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his Majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected. It will be my earnest endeavour, in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace, which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have had the happiness of concluding; and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different Powers which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I am happy to be able to inform you, that the revenue and commerce of the United Kingdom are in the most flourishing condition. I regret the necessity of the large expenditure which we must be prepared to meet in the course of the ensuing year; but the circumstances under which the long and arduous contest in Europe has been carried on and concluded, have unavoidably led to large arrears, for which you will see the necessity of providing; and the war still subsisting with America, renders the continuance of great exertions indispensable.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The peculiar character of the late war, as well as the extraordinary length of its duration, must have materially affected the internal situation of all the countries engaged in it, as well as the commercial relations which formerly subsisted between them. Under these circumstances I am confident you will see the expediency of proceeding with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of extending our trade, and securing our present advantages; and you may rely on my cordial co-operation and assistance in every measure which is calculated to contribute to the prosperity and welfare of his Majesty's dominions.

Lord Exmouth was introduced in the usual forms; and Lord Auckland took the oath and his seat. After which their Lordships adjourned till about five o'clock; when the House being resumed, the Regent's Speech was read from the Woolsack. Lord Abingdon moved and Address of Thanks, which was, as usual, an echo to the Speech, and which was seconded by Lord DELAWARE.—Lord DARNLEY expressed his dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs. On the continent we had reaped none of the advantages of peace, but still kept up a large army in Flanders. The time for advantageous terms to England was past; it was when the Allies were in Paris. In the American contest our military laurels had been tarnished by the proceedings at Washington; and our naval affairs were as badly managed as ever. To the latter topic he should call the attention of the House more particularly, on a future day.

Lord MELVILLE entered into various details in vindication of the Admiralty. We had, at this moment, nearly 20,000 American seamen prisoners. We had captured or destroyed about 1000 of their vessels, including 38 ships of war, and 199 armed vessels. Notwithstanding the annoyance of our commerce by the American privateers, the premiums of insurance were less in June last than in June, 1813. In the years 1759-60, the captures by French privateers amounted to 1100. From the period of the late peace to last month the captures by the American privateers did not exceed 172, of which 94 were running vessels, 11 coasters, and about 33 vessels that had either wilfully, or by stress of weather, separated from their convoys. He should decline saying any thing on the recent events in Canada until the Noble Lord brought forward his motion. Lord GRENVILLE observed, that the conduct of the war with America called loudly for enquiry. Our disasters on the Lakes, and the depredations on our commerce, had excited universal indignation. He lamented to learn from the Speech that we were still in a situation to require an addition to burthens already too severe. He regretted that the Speech presented nothing but mere common place upon the subject of the negotiation with America—a negotiation which he conceived would have been short and simple. He could not but reprobate the recurrence to the maxims of barbarous ages, as manifested in the destruction of public edifices not used for military purposes, and in carrying on war against the private property of individuals. Though he disapproved of the President's Message as breathing too hostile a tone, he must remark that it disclaimed all intention of acting upon the principle asserted in Sir A. Cochrane's proclamation, and as he had thus afforded us an opportunity, it ought to be embraced, of returning to the maxims of civilized and mitigated warfare, and of no longer confiding to the passion of subordinate agents on the spot, the execution of doubtful orders. The delay that had taken place in the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna was injurious to the interests of this country; and it was strange that the Speech took no notice of the fact, that we were still keeping on foot in Flanders an army of 40,000 men. What power had the Crown to do so without the consent of Parliament? He did not exactly comprehend the passage in the Speech relative to our commercial relations. If it regarded the corn trade, or the trade in bullion, he must say that he for one would never consent, in order to remove artificial difficulties, to tax the subsistence of the labouring poor of this country. The agriculture of the country was oppressed, but the

root of the evil was in the condition of the circulating medium, and the true remedy was to be found in a manly resolution to face the difficulty, and to provide for it with deliberate firmness. Lord LIVERPOOL said he could add nothing to what had been advanced by his Noble Colleague with regard to naval affairs. As to the negotiation with America, whatever the conduct of Government had been, Ministers did not intend to raise any new pretensions on the change of circumstances which had taken place since the commencement of the war. No war had been conducted with greater moderation on our side, until the atrocities committed at York and Newark compelled us to retaliate. With respect to the British army on the continent, the intention of maintaining such a force was known to Parliament last Session, when the Vote of Credit was passed. The paragraph in the Speech relative to our commercial relations, merely intimated the necessity of revising our laws on the commerce of the country, connected as this had been with an unprecedented state of warfare, and now requiring to be assimilated to a state of peace.—The question for the Address was then put and carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.—The SPEAKER having read the Prince Regent's Speech, Lord BRIDPORT, after a few observations on its leading topics, moved an Address in answer thereto, which was seconded by Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. WHITBREAD said that, neither in the Prince Regent's Speech, nor in those of the Mover and Secondor of the Address, was there any reason given for calling Parliament together so early. He had heard of blunders in financial calculations, and the anticipations of the public were foreboding and gloomy. As to the war with America, he retained his original opinion that it arose from our own weak councils. But the great question was for what it was now continued. Was it for a new boundary, for impressment or maritime rights? When the Noble Mover of the Address referred to the whole of the correspondence with America as evidence of our pacific disposition, did he include that part of it which was conducted by Mr. Canning? From the introduction of this Right Hon. Gentleman's name, Mr. W. took occasion to censure his appointment as Ambassador to Lisbon, where for 100 years we had had no Minister of that rank, and stated, that Mr. C. when Minister for Foreign Affairs, had twice objected to such an appointment as improper. It was a situation, however, in which, if he did no good, he could do little harm. He might employ his leisure hours in revising the pages of the Antijacobin, or in writing a poem to emulate Camoens, or as it was said of Buonaparte, and like Mr. Bubb Doddington, in writing memoirs of the great things of his own times. Reverting to the conduct of the war, Mr. W. said, that the depredations of our commerce and the disasters on the lakes, implied *prima facie* great culpability on the part of the Admiralty. Sir G. Prevost had for the last two years performed miracles, such as ought to exempt him from premature censure for his recent failure. The affair at Washington was not calculated to make an impression on the Americans favourable to peace. It was some what singular, that whilst Sir A. Cochrane was acting upon a system of retaliation, in consequence of an alleged request of Sir G. Prevost, this latter officer, and also General Brisbane, were issuing orders enjoining strict discipline and regard to private property. With respect to the Congress of Vienna, he reprobated the aggrandizement which some of the Sovereigns were disposed to insist upon, and particularly the extinction of the kingdom of Saxony. He believed, that if his present Majesty knew that he was made king of Hanover, after the fashion of Buonaparte, nothing would more disgust him. He lamented that the Slave Trade Abolition had not been insisted upon in Paris, as the Emperor of Russia, when there, had been anxious to give all his support to the measure. He then glanced at the conduct of Ferdinand to the Members of the late Cortes, in sending them to prison, and treating them with rigour, one of whom had died as he was conveying to prison; condemned the giving up of two patriots by the Governor of Gibraltar; and asked whether any pecuniary aid had been afforded to Ferdinand; and, having expatiated at some length on these topics, concluded with giving his dissent to the Address.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that no pecuniary aid had been given to Spain, except the arrears of the subsidy for the Spanish troops under the Duke of Wellington. With regard to the affair at Gibraltar, he should soon be enabled to give the necessary information to the House. The proceedings at Washington and elsewhere, were resorted to with reluctance, in retaliation for the barbarities of the Americans; but he hoped, that if the war was to continue, there would be no necessity for recurring to such measures. He then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the Admiralty upon the same grounds which were taken by Lord Melville in the Upper House. He drew a most gratifying picture of the state of the revenue; that of 1813 was 60,231,000l. that of last year 63,000,000l. making a difference of nearly 2,800,000l. The exports from London were, in 1813, 18,985,000l. this year they amounted to 26,823,000l. The arrears that had arisen were principally from the pay of troops abroad, and the greatest part of the vote of credit had been applied to the navy in paying off the arrears of the discharged sailors. Circumstances had arisen which had pressed upon the public funds, but which in no degree arose from any error of Government. He recommended a suspension of all opinion, as to the conduct of Sir G. Prevost, until better means of judging of it were before them. As for the demands of this country from America, we ask for nothing which we would deny to others. Mr. ELIOT stated, that Mr. Canning had determined on a voyage to Lisbon, as the only chance of saving his child, long before the situation at that Court was offered him. Mr. TIERNEY considered the appointment as an outrageous job, for giving Mr. Canning 30000l. a year of a regular salary more than our Envoy, Mr. Sydenham, had received. Mr. WHITBREAD explained. Mr. BARNES condemned our conduct in setting up a rendezvous for American runaway negroes, and arming them against their masters in attacking private property at Alexandria, and in violating the neutrality tacitly established by Sir G. Prevost with the New England States, which had enabled him so long to defend Canada. Mr. B. BATHURST replied to the preceding speaker. Sir G. HEATHCOTE lamented the continuance of the war with America. Mr. FREEMANTLE censured the conduct of our naval affairs, and the maintenance of a large military force in the Low Countries without any communication to Parliament. Mr. C. GRANT had heard that a foreign army in England, without consent of Parliament, was unconstitutional, but not so to maintain an English army in a foreign country. Mr. B. BATHURST, after repeated questions from Mr. Tierney and Mr. Whitbread, said, there was no intention of keeping back the treaty relative to the troops in the Low Countries. The motion for the Address was then agreed to and a Committee appointed to prepare the same.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL QUINTIN.

The Court-martial commenced yesterday morning at the Muster-Master-General's office, Whitehall, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

After reading the warrant for holding the Court-martial, the following Members were sworn in:—

President—General Vyse.

MEMBERS.	
Lieut.-Gen. Champagne.	Major-Gen. Diikes.
Fraser.	Rebow.
Sir S. Achmuty.	Fuller.
Honston.	Butler.
Major-Gen. Bolton.	Vickers.
Mahon.	Brand.
De Grey.	Reynardson.

A note was read from Colonel Ponsonby to the Judge Advocate, stating that he had been ordered to attend Colonel Quintin, as Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, and inquiring if, having also been summoned as a witness, there would be any impropriety in his remaining in Court. The Judge Advocate referred this point to Colonel Quintin, giving it as his opinion that if Colonel Ponsonby were to be called to give evidence to facts, he must necessarily withdraw along with the other witnesses during the proceedings; but if his deposition were only required to character, there could not be any impropriety in his being present. Colonel Quintin stated, in reply, that he should only examine Col. Ponsonby touching his character. Colonel Ponsonby, consequently continued in Court.

The following is a copy of the charges, of which we gave an outline in yesterday's publication:—

1. That on the 10th day of January, 1814, the regiment being that day on duty, foraging in the valley of Macoy, in France, and the said Colonel Quintin, having the command of the regiment, did not make proper and timely arrangements to insure the success of the regiment in its operation of foraging, although directed to do so by the Brigade Orders; but neglected and abandoned his duty as Commanding Officer, leaving some of the divisions without support or orders when attacked by the enemy, whereby some men and horses of the regiment were taken prisoners, and the safety of such divisions hazarded; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quintin evincing great professional incapacity, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

2. That the said Colonel Quintin having the command of the regiment the day after the battle of Orthes, viz. on the 28th of February, 1814, on the high-road leading to St. Sever, in front of the village of Hageinan (departement des Landes), in France, and the regiment being on that day engaged with the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quintin, did not previously to, or during the time the regiment was so engaged, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence and his own personal exertions, to co-operate with or support the different divisions of the 10th Hussars under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as Commanding Officer, and thereby unnecessarily hazarded the safety of those divisions, and implicated the character and reputation of the regiment; such conduct, on the part of Colonel Quintin, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an Officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

3. That on the 10th day of April, 1814, during the battle of Toulouse, in France, the said Colonel Quintin having the command of the regiment, and the regiment being that day in the presence of and attacked by the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quintin, did not during such attack, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence and his own personal exertions, to co-operate with and support the advanced divisions of the regiment under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as Commanding Officer, leaving some of the divisions, when under fire from the enemy, without orders, and thereby unnecessarily hazarding the safety of those divisions; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quintin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an Officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

4. For general neglect of duty by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment under his command, when on foreign service; by which the reputation of the regiment suffered in the opinion of the Commander of the forces, and of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, their displeasure having been expressed or implied in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the forces to Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the hussar brigade, dated the 29th of March, 1814; and in the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, dated the 26th of February, 1814; such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quintin being most prejudicial to the benefit of his Majesty's service, subversive of all order

and military discipline, in breach of the established regulations, and contrary to the Articles of War.

To these charges Colonel Quintin pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Colonel Palmer then addressed the Court; he said, he hoped he should be indulged with a few words in explanation of his appearance there as the prosecutor of Colonel Quintin. He came by no means from the impulse of his own inclination, but from command, nor was he at all accessory to the charges brought against the defendant; at the same time he was not willing to shelter himself from any responsibility which might attach to the result of the proceedings. Having been on service with the regiment at the period when the transactions to be investigated had taken place, it was impossible for him not to entertain opinions upon them: and in consequence of those opinions, he felt it a duty to his honour, and to the honour of the regiment, to undertake the task allotted to him, however painful. With respect to his brother officers, various misunderstandings and misrepresentations had been published, as to the motives of their conduct, and he was prevented by reasons of delicacy from stating what would do away whatever operated to their disadvantage. No wrong motive could fairly be imputed to them. It was, indeed, impossible to look at the charges, and the time which had elapsed since the circumstances on which they were founded, and not feel some bias in favour of the accused: but he and his brother officers could not give a greater proof of their reliance on the honour and justice of the Court, than by refraining from a detail of the motives of such delay. Situated as they were, he must say, that however invidious their conduct might appear, their sole object was to do justice. They urged the very delay which had occurred, as a proof of the rectitude of their intentions; for the cause of that delay was, that other persons might have an opportunity of forming a judgment on the case, and thus, if it had been possible, have rendered the present appeal unnecessary. They had not wished for a Court-martial, but for such an enquiry and investigation only as might lead to the re-establishment of the character of the regiment. He could not but regret that such a general charge as incapacity and want of zeal had been preferred against the Commanding Officer, because it was scarcely possible to substantiate it by those rules of evidence which a court of justice rigidly requires. Under such circumstances, he was compelled to say, that had the conduct of Colonel Quintin, on service or in the minor conduct of the regiment, been such as to entitle him to the respect and confidence of his officers, these charges would not have been brought forward; but when the Colonel had manifested no such claim to their esteem, they were driven to the alternative, either of accusing him, or of submitting to the imputation of disgrace in their own persons.

The Judge Advocate then recommended, that the charges should be proved separately; and one be gone through before the next was touched upon.

The President (General Vyse) said that he had known occasions where the publication of the proceedings of Courts-martial had been delayed till the termination of the trial; he thought it would be advisable that such a delay of publication should be found on this occasion. He wished to know what means were usual to accomplish an end which was so desirable.

The Judge Advocate said, that he was not aware of any particular means which such Courts had ever resorted to: it had always, he believed, been found sufficient that the Court should express a wish to that effect; the request, as well as he remembered, had always been complied with. He recollected that in the long and

intricate proceeding against Colonel Johnson such a desire expressed by the Court had been effectual, and he had no doubt that the impropriety of dragging the public mind backwards and forwards from day to day by contrary and varying statements would be felt now as well as on that occasion.

The trial then commenced. The witnesses examined were Brigade-Major Jones, Lieutenant Fitz-Clarence, Captain Lloyd, Captain Stuart, &c.

OCTOBER 23

There was an opinion generally prevalent yesterday, that the British Government had relinquished a considerable part of its demands on America, and that this concession would be all that the American Commissioners at Ghent will require to form the basis of peace. Some of the best informed Americans here have even gone so far as to say, that we may expect the signature of a Treaty in the course of this week. We do not pretend to say what reliance may be placed on these rumours; but it is a fact, that various policies were done at Lloyd's yesterday, depending on the event, at a high premium, a circumstance which certainly gives countenance to the idea entertained of an early adjustment of differences between the two Governments. Both in London, and at Liverpool, the prices of cottons and tobaccos are influenced by this opinion; those articles consequently continue to decline in value. Stocks, which have been recently depressed, on Friday and yesterday recovered. This rise is also to be attributed to the general report of a speedy peace. Great purchases of Stock were made. The 3 per Cent. Consols at one time on Friday were 65½ for money. They left off yesterday at 65½.

The arrival of Quebec Papers has put us in possession of the General Orders of the British Commander in Chief, issued at Odell Town, the comments of different Canadian journals, and various private letters, respecting the late unfortunate transactions on Lake Champlain, and before the fort of Plattsburgh. It appears that Governor General Sir Geo. Prevost, with General Brisbane, Power, &c. under his command, proceeded on this expedition with a force, it is stated, of 14,000 men, to reduce Plattsburgh (which is about 70 miles from Montreal), and on the forts and works of which he had opened his batteries, when the disaster which befell the naval armament rendered it necessary, in his opinion, to retreat. The private communications throw much censure on this resolution, and assert, that General Power begged the order might be recalled, as General Brisbane would carry the fort in a few minutes by storm, but that Sir Geo. Prevost would not change his mind, declaring that his orders must be obeyed. The general retreat took place immediately. They also report that the loss of our fleet was ascribable to the fort's not being stormed, and that such division of opinion ensued, that Gen. Robinson had been put under arrest and that Generals Brisbane and Power had tendered their swords to Sir G. Prevost, who, it was said, was going again to Kingston, with a view to an attack on Sackett's Harbour. On the authority of the American Lieutenant Drew, on parole at Quebec, the garrison of Plattsburgh was only fourteen hundred men, under McComb, who informed Captain Pring that every thing was prepared to surrender. It is also stated, that the general orders were afterwards revised, and that a paragraph, in which praise was bestowed on the officer commanding the division of gun-boats, was omitted. The unsuccessful result of this expedition must, unquestionably, excite general regret. But with respect to blame attachable to particular branches of the service, or to the Commander in Chief, we certainly are not yet in possession of materials sufficient to enable us to offer a decided opinion. The capture of Plattsburgh by storm, might not have been desirable after the loss of our naval armament on the Lake. However superior our army was the naval force might have been inadequate to co-operations, from its inferiority to that of the enemy. We blush to think that the Americans have such an ascendancy on the Lakes. On this frontier, neither the

history of the present nor the late war with America, presents an instance of decisive warfare on either side. The nature and extent of the country, its total deficiency in the means of comfort or supply, its want of towns and roads, its woods and wilds, present the most serious obstacles to the advance of a large military force.

Paris Papers are received to the 20th instant. They are meagre in interest or intelligence. The Chamber of Deputies is occupied with discussing the propositions respecting the unsold estates of the Emigrants. Expostulations still appear in the Journals, addressed to those misguided persons who, perverted by the turbulent scenes of the revolution, are yet dissatisfied with the change of Government, and hanker after the exploded systems of republicanism or despotism.

NOVEMBER 20.

Last night's Gazette, announces the bankruptcy of Whitehead, Howard and Hadcock, bankers, Cateaton-street; and W. Mainwaring, G. B. Mainwaring, and Chatteries, bankers, Cornhill.

It is understood to be determined on that a Consul shall be forthwith sent to Paris, with a salary equal to that of a Consul General. The reason of this appointment is stated to be the accumulation of a certain description of business at the office of the Duke of Wellington, consisting of furnishing life certificates, &c. to individuals, who apply at his Grace's office to the number not unfrequently of 30 in a day, which occupies so much of the time, and interferes so much with the duties of an Ambassador, that upon a representation being made home it was deemed expedient to relieve him from such an incumbency.

It is said that Government is in treaty with the Company of Goldsmiths for a space of ground between Fleet-street and Holburn for a New Post-Office.

It is stated in the private advices from France, that the Duke of Wellington has entered into an arrangement with the Court of France, by which the western coast of Africa north of the line, is to be rescued from the miseries of the slave trade.

DECEMBER 18.

Letters and Papers have been received from Rio Janeiro to the 21st of October. To counteract the effect of the late treaty with Great Britain a duty has been imposed of 30 per cent upon all goods exported from the Brazils, which are not destined to ports and territories under the government of the Prince Regent of Portugal. The negotiation of Lord Strangford for the final and total abolition of the Slave trade under the Portuguese flag and authority is terminated, and the Court of the Brazils has assented to its cessation within the term of four years. An Edict to this effect was placarded at Pernambuco and the other principal settlements, that the merchants might have due notice on the subject.

It is said that the French Government has suspended the payment of the pension, stipulated to be given to the Sovereign of Elba on his abdication. Buonaparte has applied for three months arrears, which have been refused him. As the payment of this pension is guaranteed by the Allied Powers, who signed the Secret Convention to that effect, it is supposed that the frequent exchange of couriers between Vienna and Elba relates to this subject.

It is stated, in letters from Milan, that the two great personages whom the Gazettes described lately as having been upon the point of fighting at Vienna, were Prince Constantine and Eugene Beauharnois. They were dining together, according to the account, at the table of a great Lord, where they were discoursing of the events of the last campaign. Prince Constantine spoke with great warmth against Buonaparte, whose military talents even he greatly depreciated. Beauharnois was indignant at this, and addressing himself to the Prince, said, that he should not, in his presence, speak with contempt of his adopted father, and the less so, because he (Prince Constantine) would never be able to conceive even a single plan of so many military operations as Napoleon had executed. Beauharnois concluded with saying, that he was always ready to answer with

his sword whatever he said. Prince Constantine accepted the challenge, and next day they met at an appointed rendezvous to fight. But the duel did not take place, in consequence of the interposition of some of the Generals who were present. The same persons from Milan say, likewise, that the second of Beauharnois was Prince Charles.

The King of Hayti seems resolved to be behind hand with no monarch, Oriental or European, in the external magnificence of exalted rank. A crown, a sceptre, robes, and other regalia, have already been sent out to his Majesty from this country. Articles for the completion of his public equipage are now ready to be shipped for Hayti; they consist of a state saddle, and state harness for eight horses. The saddle is of a very large size, made of crimson Genoa velvet; the seat worked in devices, with yellow silk, and studded with gold. The holster covers and saddle-cloth are most splendidly embroidered with broad variegated and vandyked gold borderings, and trimmed with rich fringes of gold bullion, headed with roses, and decorated with tassels of the same description at the corners. On each side of the cloth is represented in gold embroidery his Majesty's coat of arms, with stars and sprigs of oak. The heraldic bearings are a shield; on the field gules, a phoenix issuing from flames, with a motto on a curved ribbon underneath, "*Je renaiss de mes cendres.*" The field is dotted with nine mullets. The supporters are two lions rampant, and crowned. The motto underneath is "*Dieu, ma cause, et mon épée.*" The shield is surmounted by a crown, of large dimensions.

A Dr. Bucholtz has been sent, on the part of the Jewish nation at Hamburgh, and in the North of Germany, to Vienna, to try to obtain for them civil rights, such as they enjoy in Prussia, &c. A very great part of the trade and exchange operations at Hamburgh is at present in the hands of Jews, who have contrived to preserve their fortunes.

According to the latest advices received from Rome, by the principal English Catholics, the securities required for the Crown, in the event of the repeal of the restraints on the Catholics, are likely to be granted to the fullest extent.

In the tournament at Vienna, on the 23d ult. Lieutenant General Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein was severely hurt by a fall from his horse; but he has been since pronounced out of danger. The *costume* was at the expence of the Court. The ladies furnished, at their own expence, the magnificent scarfs worn by the 24 knights.

We have received Paris Papers to the 12th inst. The domestic intelligence in them is of little importance. Louis XVIII. has granted letters of naturalization to Marshal Messana, Counts Ferino and Belderbuck, and Admiral Verhuell. The *Journal de Paris* suffered a temporary suspension, on account of misrepresenting a passage in Marshal McDonald's recent speech in the Chamber of Peers. The Marshal intimated his intention of proposing a law for indemnifying the ancient Nobility, whose estates had been sold for account of the nation; and also to replace the endowments under 2000 francs, which had been assigned to the wounded military on property disannexed from France by the Treaty of Paris. Instead of this last clause, the *Journal de Paris* announced, that the fund for the relief of the Emigrants was to be formed by a contribution of the army out of its pay. The Treasury debentures are rising in value, in consequence of the Government having announced its intention to redeem them at the rate of 200,000frs. a day. The eight millions assigned to the Princes of the Royal Family by the Budget, have been divided as follows;—for Monsieur, 4,000,000; for the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, 2,500,000; and for the Duke of Berry, 1,500,000 fr. The latest advices which had reached Paris from Vienna are said to contain, as usual, the most contradictory statements. "It would appear, however," says one of the Parisian Editors, "that the Sovereigns are preparing to leave Vienna; but nobody knows in what state they will leave the negotiations. Some assert, that every thing is arranged; others that nothing is decided; and a third party again believe that some general bases have been agreed upon, together with the partition of the vacant countries; but that the definitive organization of Germany has been postponed, and will be referred to a Diet, which will meet at Frankfort." In an article taken from the Nuremberg Gazette, it is asserted that the Germanic Constitution has been already settled; that Saxony is to be re-established. Austria to retain what she possesses of Poland, and Prussia to

preserve the greater part of her portion, and to receive indemnities for the rest. According to another account, Saxony is to be deprived of both the Lusatias, of which one is to be annexed to Austria, and the other to Prussia. In the advices from Italy, it is alleged that the affairs of that country have been finally settled at the Congress, and the arrangements made with regard to Murat, the Ex-Queen of Etruria, and the Ex-Princess of Lucca, are represented as satisfactory to all the parties. On the 25th, Ferdinand VII. issued a decree, ordaining that Don Pedro Macanaz should be deprived of his office, his emoluments, and his honours, and imprisoned during pleasure in the Castle of San Antonio, at Corunna; that Don Dyonisio Urbano be also deprived of his office and emoluments, banished 20 leagues from the Court and Royal residence, and that he fix on the place where he is to remain confined for eight years, and besides this pay a fine of 10,000 francs. Louis Petit, a Frenchman, is by the same decree, ordered to leave Spain, and a number of other persons are subjected to fines. The offences attributed to them are not specified; only with regard to Macanaz, it is said that he betrayed his fidelity to Ferdinand at a period when he most required the support of his well-beloved subjects. Further arrests have taken place at Madrid, including the Count de Cibera, and other personages of distinction. All the newspapers that could be found at Madrid, containing the proceedings of the Cortes, have been committed to the flames, and burnt with all the formalities formerly employed at an *Auto da fé*.

Recently at Paris two gamblers reduced to despair, appointed to meet at nine o'clock at night to blow out each other's brains. One was punctual, and having waited in vain an hour for his companion, he executed the fatal resolution himself. The other gambler, after having again tried his fortune, but without success, during the night, blew his brains out next morning with a pistol.

QUEBEC PAPERS.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-quarters, Odell Town; Sept. 13.

The Commander of the Forces has to thank the left division for the steady discipline, unwearied exertions, and gallantry, which have conspicuously marked its short service in the territory of the enemy, so unfortunately arrested in its course by the disastrous fate of the flotilla, that had advanced to co-operate in the ulterior object of the campaign. The intrepid valour with which Capt. Downie led his flotilla into action, encouraged the most sanguine hope of complete success, which was early blasted by the fall of that gallant officer, combined with accidents, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed, in consequence of the rudder of his Majesty's ship *Confiance* being disabled, and the brig *Linnet* grounding early in the action; thus leaving those ill-fated vessels almost without resource, exposed to the whole force of the enemy. All that undaunted devotion to the service could effect, was evinced on this unfortunate occasion. The officer in command of the division of gun-boats acted with judgment, in securing those vessels to the service, when his further efforts in action had become unavailing.

The high spirit and conduct displayed by his Majesty's troops in surmounting every obstacle to the occupation of Plattsburgh, and in afterwards forcing the passages of the Saranac, leaves no doubt in the mind of the Commander of the Forces, that the most complete and brilliant success would have crowned their ulterior operations, had not the existing circumstance imperiously imposed upon him the necessity of restraining their ardour, as without naval co-operation the further prosecution of the service would have been highly inexpedient.

The Commander of the Forces avails himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the high sense he entertains of the cordial support he has experienced from Major-General De Rottenburg, and the Major-Generals commanding brigades.

The orderly march made by the left division in re-occupying the position it had advanced from on the 4th inst. notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the very wretched state of the roads, evinces in the strongest manner, the judicious arrangements of the Quarter-Master-General and Commissary-General, as well as the unwearied attention of the commanding officers of corps to their duty.

The Commander of the Forces has to express his entire approbation of the arrange-

ments and zealous exertions of Major Sinclair, and the officers of the Royal Artillery; nor is he disposed to overlook the alacrity and intelligence of the junior Officers of the Royal Engineers, who are thereby entitled to his acknowledgments. His excellency feels it a just tribute due to the Canadian Voltigeurs and Chasseurs, publicly to notice the report of Major-General Brisbane, that the conduct of those corps, in their peculiar duties of light troops, has on every occasion been conspicuously judicious and gallant.

(Signed) E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 10.

We have dates from Kingston to the 7th inst. inclusive. Some days before the Military Courier for York was taken by surprise on the Bay of Quete Road, by a boat's crew of the enemy. Soon after Commodore Chauncey made sail for Sackett's Harbour, with his whole fleet. The large ship at Kingston will be launched the 10th.—this day.

Accounts are received from Fort Erie of the 30th ult. For several days before there had been a good deal of skirmishing, without any considerable loss on either side. The movements of the enemy indicated he was about crossing over; for several days he fired only 6th. shot from his batteries. It is rumoured that about the 31st the Americans made a desperate sortie, and were opposed by the 82d regiment. Our brave fellows, it is said, killed 40 on the spot. In the fort sickness prevailed, by which it appears many died every day. The average of deserters was about ten per day to the British camp. They represent our fire to have been galling in the fort; General Gaines had been badly wounded by a splinter, and carried to Buffalo. The whole force of the Americans in the fort was not above 1500 men.

It is said a body of the enemy, supposed to be those detached from Izard's army three weeks ago, are fortifying themselves at Hamilton and Madrid.

SEPT. 15.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief and suite arrived in town this morning from the expedition to Plattsburgh.

We understand that our new ship was safely launched on Saturday last at Kingston. We sincerely hope that she is destined to repair on Lake Ontario the naval misfortunes we have sustained on those of Erie and Champlain.

SEPT. 17.

We have inserted the General Order relating to the proceedings of the army and flotilla at Plattsburgh. Candour must compel every one to confess that the result of the late operations has fallen short of "even moderate expectation."

The battle lasted an hour and a half. The force of each squadron, we are informed, stands thus:—British, one ship, counting in all 32 guns; one brig, in all 20 guns; two sloops of 70 tons, each 10 guns; and 10 gun-boats American, one ship, rated 28 guns, carrying 36; one brig, 21; one strong schooner, 18; three sloops, each 10 guns; and 24 gun-boats. The crew, tonnage, and weight of metal, are estimated at one-fourth superior on the side of the Americans; and we have no reason to doubt our information.

The scientific brave Generals, Officers, and soldiers of the Duke of Wellington's army, and the others who have before fought in our cause in the Canadas, did every thing which depended on them to support the noble efforts of their brothers on the water. That distinguished officer, General Robinson, who has been twice wounded this year on the other Continent, with part of his gallant brigade, had braved all danger in an assault. Some of the picquets of the fort were torn away, and a few minutes more would have given up the fortification, with an immense train of artillery into our hands, and every American must have fallen, or been made prisoner. It was thought necessary to check the ardour of the troops, and we must now instantly redouble our energies to obtain the command of the lake or with humility await our future destiny.

Since writing the above observation we have received the following particulars, which may be depended upon as being the latest from the spot:—

"The two squadrons met in Plattsburgh Bay on the morning of the 11th instant; Capt. Downie, in the new ship *Confiance*, led the attack in the most gallant style, but was unfortunately killed a few minutes after the action commenced. His ship was afterward fought for more than an hour with the most determined bravery, by Lieutenant Robinson, when having suffered a very severe loss, both in officers and men, the side opposed to the enemy being very much disabled, and failing in an

attempt to wear, in order to bring her other broadside to bear on her opponent, while the enemy's ship had succeeded in swinging round, so as to bring her fresh broadside to bear on the *Confiance*, the Commanding Officer most reluctantly ordered colours to be struck, and the enemy got possession of a mere wreck; which, from the damage she had sustained, was with great difficulty kept from sinking.

"The brig *Linnet*, commanded by Captain Pring, and the two sloops, supported the frigate in the most courageous and determined manner, and did not yield until the fall of the latter rendered all further resistance unavailing. The gun-boats, which did not appear to bear any great share in the action, seeing the fate of the other vessels, were enabled to make good their retreat, with the provision vessel that attended the squadron.

"Shortly after the action commenced, our batteries were opened upon the enemy's forts and works, and our troops were preparing to assault them, when, in consequence of the disastrous result of the naval contest, it was deemed expedient to recall the storming party then advancing.

"Our whole loss in the action is estimated at about 170 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is nearly as great. The enemy's ship was much damaged both in her hull and rigging, and her side first opposed to the *Confiance* nearly disabled. Our army remained at Plattsburgh on the 12th to Champlain, where part of it is now posted, and the remainder immediately upon our own frontier."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 15.

You have herewith a copy of the General Order of the 13th inst. to understand which requires more than the being able to read it. There never was, perhaps, such a com. position; for, without knowing the result, one might be led to think we had gained a victory. Report says that our hero, on passing some of the troops on the road, was *hissed* by them; and farther, and which I believe to be true, that when the order was given for retreating, that General Power rode up to the Commander in Chief, and begged the order for retreat might be recalled, as General Brisbane was about storming the fort, and would have possession of it in a few minutes—the reply, it is said, was, "My orders must be obeyed;" and then a general retreat took place.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 16.

Stories become blacker and blacker respecting our disgrace and misfortunes at Plattsburgh. Lieut. Drew, of the *Linnet*, is come here, being paroled for 14 days; states the loss of the fleet to have been in a great measure owing to the land forces not storming the American fort; there were only 1400 men in it, under General M'Comb, who informed Capt. Pring, of the *Linnet*, that every thing was prepared to surrender on the advance of the British army. No attack, however, was made on the fort. Report says, that General Robinson is under arrest; that Generals Brisbane and Power had tendered their swords to Sir G. Prevost, and that Colonel Williams, of the 13th, had declared that he would never draw his sword again while under the command of Sir George. It said Sir George is gone to Kingston.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 17.

My last letter to you was of date the 14th instant, I think, when I had the mortification to inform you of our fleet on Lake Champlain being entirely defeated and taken by the enemy at Plattsburgh, about seventy miles from this place, and when we had an army of 14 or 15,000 regular and brave troops who only wished to be allowed to storm the enemy's fort, and which every body says would easily have been accomplished had any other person had the command than Sir G. Prevost; we have suffered more disgrace from the incapacity of this man than we shall retrieve for months to come, let our exertions be ever so great. There were six of our officers killed on board of our vessel, and twenty are made prisoners; and besides, we must have lost nearly one thousand brave men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. It will not surprise me if the expedition has cost about 500,000l. Report now says, that Sir George Prevost is going up to Kingston again to attack Sackett's Harbour, but I am sure that he will not be a welcome visitor in the Upper Province. The *Jess* and *Flora* will probably carry to Britain the first account of our great misfortune at Plattsburgh. The army have retreated most precipitately, and are in general at the posts they occupied before the expedition took place, with the loss of about one hundred and fifty deserters on the retreat taking place, besides a vast loss in provisions and munitions of war. The Wellingtonian soldiers says, that the hunters and the hounds are capital, but that the huntsman and his whipper-in are two — fools.

Additional Supplement TO THE Java Government Gazette

Saturday, May 27.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

CRIM. CON.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERRY v. SIR H. MILDWAY.

The defendant, in this case, having suffered judgment to go by default, a Jury was assembled yesterday at the Sheriff's Office, at twelve o'clock, to assess the damages, which were laid at *Thirty Thousand Pounds!*

Mr. JONES opened the case.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then addressed the Jury. The case, he said, which he had to submit to their consideration, was one of more than ordinary atrocity, from the near relationship which the plaintiff and defendant bore to each other. The plaintiff was a Nobleman of ancient creation, in the northern part of the kingdom, and of the most amiable character. His conduct to the unhappy lady who had been seduced from her duty was in the highest degree exemplary. Lord Roseberry married her in the year 1808, when she was only eighteen years of age, and, by her, he has the father of four children. Lady Roseberry conducted herself with the utmost propriety, until, by the arts of the defendant, she was seduced from the paths of rectitude. She was the daughter of Mr. Bouverie, brother to the Earl of Radnor; but more distinguished by the possession of every virtue which could elevate and adorn human nature. One of this gentleman's daughters—daughters whom he had educated in the most exemplary manner—was the wife of the plaintiff in this case; another of them was married to Sir H. Mildmay, the defendant; and a third was united to the brother of the defendant. Sir H. Mildmay, had the misfortune, in 1810, to become a widower, his lady having first presented him with a son. The Attorney General then read a letter written by the defendant, subsequent to the death of his wife, to the Earl of Roseberry (then Lord Primrose), in which he mentions, in the most affecting language, the high sense he entertained of the kindness and attention he had received from him and his lady, subsequent to the death of Lady Mildmay. This letter, the Attorney General inferred, must appear to the Jury as a foundation for large damages, since it clearly proved the friendship which subsisted between the parties. In the month of March last, it became absolutely necessary, in consequence of the illness of the plaintiff's father that he should proceed to his seat in Scotland; and during his absence on this melancholy duty—visiting the sick, and as it afterwards appeared, the death bed of a parent—the defendant employed himself in engaging the affections of his wife. On Lord Roseberry's return he observed a visible difference in the conduct of his wife; and as that alteration could alone be attributed to the attentions paid to her by Sir H. Mildmay, he felt it to be his duty after writing to him a letter of remonstrance on the too marked attention he paid to his wife, to forbid him his house. In the month of July last, the plaintiff went with his family to his seat near Edinburgh; thither the defendant followed them. He took his place in the mail coach as Colonel De Grey, and arrived at an inn in the immediate vicinity of Lord R.'s seat, announcing himself by that name. He then assumed the disguise of a common sailor, and allowed his beard to grow, and sailed out every evening in a boat which he had hired for the purpose, Lord R.'s country seat being on the sea shore. It was customary for the ladies, immediately after dinner, to leave the gentlemen at Lord Roseberry's, who joined them again about nine o'clock; and in consequence of Lady Roseberry quitting her female friends, amongst whom was the Dowager Lady Roseberry, very suddenly, for a number of evenings, a suspicion was excited that Sir Henry Mildmay was in the neighbourhood.—The Lady's movements were watched by the Hon. Mr. Primrose, her husband's brother, who saw her one evening shut herself up in her room, and heard the door locked behind her. The male part of the family were then summoned, and on their attempting to force the door, Lady Roseberry opened it, and Sir H. Mildmay presented himself in his disguise, and holding in his hands a brace of loaded pistols. He was then ordered to quit the room in the precise way in which he entered it, and he obeyed the mandate by leaping out of the window which looked towards the sea. Lady R. was then ordered to her apartment, and no further intercourse was held with her by Lord Roseberry. Lady R. was offered an asylum in the house of her father, but she eloped in the morning and joined her paramour at the inn, who carried her first to England, and afterwards to the continent, where they now are. On opening her ladyship's writing-desk, after her departure, a great number of letters from the defendant were discovered. These, which were of the most ardent description, were read by the Attorney General, who commented on them at great length. He then went on to read a letter from the defendant to the fair partner of his crime, in which he adverted to a visit he had received from her father—a visit, the object of which was to entreat him to desist from his pursuits of Lady Roseberry. Of the scene which took place on this occasion he spoke in passionate terms; but, notwithstanding the effect he admits to have been made upon his mind he possessed all by, and at all hazards, implores "his Harriet" to fly to his arms, and desert those ties which ought to have been so dear to her. This letter was succeeded by various others; all which went to prove the criminal intercourse which had taken place, and the intemperate and head-strong passion, by which the defendant was impelled on in his guilty career. Some of these letters commenced in the most romantic language; such as "Goddess of my idolatry—My age!" &c.; and all breathed an affection of the warmest description, and urged the most seductive arguments in favour of an elopement. The Learned Attorney, in conclusion, appealed to the honorable feelings of the Jury, and expressed his conviction that they would, by their verdict, prove their sense of the atrocity which had been exhibited to them. He proceeded to call witnesses.

John Thompson produced a bundle of letters from the Consistory Court of London, where they had been filed, in consequence of a libel propounded there.

These proved letters produced to be the handwriting of Sir Henry Mildmay.

The several letters adduced to by the Attorney General, in his opening, were read. Among these there

was one of admonition from her father, which drew tears from all who heard it.—The Hon. F. J. Robinson was acquainted with Lord and Lady Roseberry, and had frequent opportunities of observing, both within their own family and out of it, the conduct of Lord Roseberry towards Lady Roseberry, and her's towards him. His Lordship's conduct was always that of a most affectionate husband, and her Ladyship appeared strongly attached to her husband and family. Witness had not had any opportunity of making observations since the summer of 1813.

Lord Folkestone had known Lady Roseberry for the greatest part of her life. The witness did not know Lord Roseberry till his marriage with the witness's cousin; he had known them intimately since their marriage, and from the observations he had made, he had always been of opinion no persons could live more happily. These observations and this opinion had continued up to the end of May, in the present year. Lady Roseberry is the mother of four children.—Cross examined. Witness had lately married a sister of the defendant's; he had reason to believe Sir Henry's affairs were in an embarrassed state.

Lord Baying also deposed to the state of mutual happiness and affection in which Lord and Lady Roseberry had lived.

The Solicitor General had had frequent opportunities of seeing Lord and Lady Roseberry. The witness's son married a sister of Lord Roseberry. The witness's opinion was, that a mutual affection subsisted between Lord and Lady Roseberry; he had always considered their house as a scene of domestic happiness.

The Hon. Mr. Primrose was brother to the plaintiff; had been a frequent inmate in his brother's family at least for two or three months in the year; witness never saw two people live more happily together. Lady Roseberry was warmly attached to her children. In February last, witness and plaintiff being in London, were called to Scotland to attend the sick bed of their father, and continued with him till his death. During their absence, Lady Roseberry went with the Dowager Lady Roseberry to Lord Roseberry's seat in Norfolk. Defendant married Lady Roseberry's eldest sister, who died in child-birth in 1810. The first time the witness observed any material change in Lady Roseberry's conduct was whilst at Dalmeida Park, in August last. The party at this time at Dalmeida Park consisted of Lord and Lady Roseberry, the Dowager Lady, the witness, and Lady Roseberry's brother, Mr. A. Bouverie. On the witness's joining the party, he observed that Lord and Lady R. did not live so comfortable together as they had done, but the witness had not the least suspicion of Sir H. Mildmay, or of any other person, having formed an improper attachment towards her Ladyship. Witness at length received intimation that some person entered the house in a clandestine way on the 16th of November. Lord and Lady R. the Dowager Lady, and the witness, dined together. The ladies retired about seven o'clock and in about ten minutes afterwards the Dowager Countess returned into the room; and, in consequence of what she said, the witness quitted the room, taking with him two servants, his own and his brother's valet, and finding a door of a room not usually fastened, bolted, he was proceeding to force it, when it was opened by Lady Roseberry herself; and the witness on going in, discovered Sir Henry standing at the side of the bed. He was in the dress of a sailor, dark blue jacket and trousers, and a red waistcoat. His beard had been suffered to grow; and the witness at first sight did not know him. Sir Henry immediately came forward, and one of them said, "We are in your power." Lady Roseberry immediately entreated the witness would not challenge Sir Henry. The witness solemnly promised he would not, nor should anyone else over whom he had any influence. Lady Roseberry said, no other person need know the transaction. The witness replied, that was impossible. Sir Henry asked what was now to be done? and the witness replied, all that was to be done was, for him to quit the house. Sir Henry asked, what was to become of Lady Roseberry? The witness replied, the only question now would be, whether she should quit the house that night or early the next morning. And with respect to his (Sir Henry) quitting the house, he would take care he should retreat in safety; and then, for the first time Sir Henry produced a pistol, observing, no one could say a man in his situation could not command a retreat. The witness remonstrated, and at length the defendant delivered up his pistol. The defendant, in reply to the desires of the witness that he would leave the house, said, alluding to Lady Roseberry, "I will never leave her." Witness then ordered a servant to open the window, which was in the room, as if intending to force him out that way; on which the defendant produced another pistol which, however, he gave up, on the witness's consenting to leave him a moment with Lady Roseberry. He was left alone for a very short period, when the witness again joined them, and again urged the defendant to quit the house; and, after some further conversation, he, at the witness's suggestion, consented to retreat out at the window at which he had entered, as the way least likely to excite observation; and his pistols being returned to him, he wrapped himself in a large plaid cloak, and got out at the window. As he was going out of the window, Lady Roseberry said, "You found me innocent." Ah! remember what I was! After Sir Henry was gone, the witness observed, that the carpet was dirty, and rubbed up. He had observed the carpet in the same state on two other evenings. Lady R. remained at the Park till next day, when she left the house, Lord Roseberry not having seen her. Lord Roseberry afterwards found Sir Henry Mildmay's letters in Lady Roseberry's desk.—Cross examined. Did not know any thing of Sir Henry's practice of carrying pistols. Did not know of his own knowledge that Sir Henry's affairs were in an embarrassed state. He had heard from Lord Roseberry that Sir Henry's affairs were at present embarrassed, but he had also heard that at his mother's death he would come to a large estate.

Mr. Stone, of Newhaven, proved that on the night of Nov. 16, Sir H. Mildmay, and a lady, who was called Lady Mildmay, embarked at Newhaven for France; they had a chariot, and a considerable quantity of baggage with them. This was plaintiff's case.

Mr. BROUGHAM then rose to address the Jury on behalf of the defendant. He observed, he had never risen under circumstances more painful to himself than he did on the present occasion, enjoying as he did the friendship of all these three honorable families and not knowing which of the three he most respected. The speech of his Learned Friend the Attorney-General was, indeed, such as might have been anticipated from his known talent and abilities. It was a speech calculated to carry away the Jury, and by its high colouring, to induce them to give damages such as in their cooler moments they would feel the justice of the case did not require. It must, therefore, be his task as counsel for the defendant, and friend of all the parties, to endeavour to correct those feelings; and at the same time that he acknowledged the plaintiff was entitled to damages, he must also contend that the Jury, in the discharge of their duty, must give only such as should be considered a fair and just compensa-

tion to Lord Roseberry, without consigning the principal branch of one of these noble and ancient families to utter ruin. This was all he could say, since, by his instructions, his hands were tied from saying anything in defence which should even breathe a whisper reflecting on the character of Lord Roseberry, or any one of his family. The defendant had indeed suffered judgment to go by default; he (Mr. B.) could not therefore go into a defence. He did not come forward now to vindicate, but only to palliate, as far as possible, the conduct of his client; to pour balm into those wounds, which had no sooner been inflicted, than they had been deplored. To redress the injury as far as possible, was the wish of Sir H. Mildmay, who had called on the Jury to give a verdict for the plaintiff by retiring and suffering judgment to go by default. The learned Counsel then proceeded at considerable length to observe on the evidence which had been adduced in support of the charge, and contended that the case was by no means of that aggravated nature which the Learned Attorney General, in his speech, had painted it. The Learned Attorney General had described the defendant as guilty of incest as well as seduction. It was the first time, too, Mr. B. had heard such an accusation preferred under such circumstances; and he was convinced, had not his Learned Friend suffered his feeling to get the better of his sober judgment, he would not have forgotten that a connection between a man and his wife's sister was by no means considered as incest. The learned Counsel then proceeded to remark on other parts of the case, and contended that the opportunities which had been given to the parties of being together, even after the plaintiff's suspicions had been excited, had much accelerated the unfortunate and much to be lamented circumstances which had followed. He adverted to the situation of Sir H. Mildmay's pecuniary affairs, and to the embarrassments under which it had been proved he laboured. He again cautioned the Jury, that in the verdict they should give, they would not seek the utter ruin of the defendant and his family, but that their object should be to give such fair damages as, at the time they should operate as a sort of compensation to the plaintiff and punishment on the defendant, should not have the effect of operating to work his utter ruin and lasting banishment.

Mr. BIRCHALL, the Judge, summed up the evidence, and observed, that the Jury were to judge dispassionately of the circumstances of the case, and to give such damages as they should think the facts of it required. The Jury retired at six o'clock, and after being out two hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages, FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS.*

SUICIDE.—Lord Ffrench put a period to his existence with a pistol, on Friday week, in the chamber of one of his sons, in Trinity College, Dublin. He had previously sent the servant down stairs that he might arrange some papers without interruption. This act is ascribed to perplexities arising from the late failure of the banking house in Dublin, in which his Lordship was concerned.—On Saturday the 10th inst. an Inquest was held on the body. Mr. Rawden sworn. Is servant to G. Ffrench, Esq.; saw Lord Ffrench, for the last time, alive, on Friday about two o'clock; deceased called witness into the room, and told him to sign his name to a paper; witness asked the contents; deceased said, "no matter, sign your name after mine;" witness did so; deceased remarked (as witness thought in a jesting tone) "you take up much room;" witness did not remark any thing unusual, but thought that deceased looked frightened, and paced the room backwards and forwards very fast; witness remained about five minutes in the room, and then went to the room of Mr. Pakenham, opposite; heard a shot; did not know from whence it was fired; thought it not extraordinary, as some young gentlemen might amuse themselves by firing their pistols; remained about half an hour; when he again entered the room of Mr. Ffrench; it was full of smoke; he saw Lord Ffrench lying on the carpet, with his face covered with blood; thinks he heard two shots almost at the same moment; is sure he was the first who entered the room; he returned immediately to Mr. Pakenham's room, and said there was a shocking sight in the next room; Mr. Pakenham, Mr. Smyth, and witness, entered, and saw Lord Ffrench apparently dead; witness saw the deceased at McDermott's Hotel, in Mary-street, the day before; saw him during the day on which the event happened; heard persons say he appeared deranged; there was no person in the room when witness signed the paper; it was a printed paper, with the name of Ffrench subscribed. Mr. Magrath, the Police Magistrate, here produced a letter marked "private," directed to the Hon. T. Ffrench; it was found on the chimney-piece. The letter was not opened.—C. Hughes knew the deceased for many years; saw him last on Thursday in the hall of the Four Courts; observed that he looked more joyous than a man under the pressure of such misfortunes could he supposed to do. Witness dined with him on Thursday last, at Radcliffe's Tavern; they drank small beer at dinner; had no wine; deceased called for a glass of rum, part of which he made into punch. Deceased talked very incoherently, so as to impress witness with a notion that he was insane; deceased talked something of one man being fed on venison, and another on mutton; but it was so foolish that witness could not understand him; witness dreaded some misfortune; on his oath, did not consider deceased to be of sound mind.—Mr. J. Ormsby, R. B. Forster, P. N. Daly, J. D. Byrne, I. Cahill, and J. F. Maden, Esqrs. deposed to several acts from which they imputed dis-

traction and insanity to Lord Ffrench.—R. Pakenham, Esq. sworn. Is a Member of the University; entered the room where the deceased lay, along with Rawdon, whose testimony he confirmed.—Counsellor O'Dwyer commented on the evidence. He hoped that the Jury would not, by returning a verdict, aggravate the misfortunes of this afflicted family, by which the chattels and goods of the deceased must revert to the Crown; but of this he had no apprehensions, satisfied as he was, that their verdict would flow from the evidence before them. The Jury, after consulting about half an hour, returned a verdict of *Insanity.*

MURDER.—Further particulars of Mr. and Mrs. Ayton. This aged couple, it appears, lived together about fifty-two years happily; they kept a shop in Paddington, on the Harrow road, in the tin and brazery line, for twenty years, and were esteemed by their neighbours, and always foremost in benevolent offices in the parish. They had one son and six daughters, one of whom is in St. Luke's mad-house, and her situation, it is said, affected the understanding of her father, and of late the neighbours heard many disputes between him and his wife. On Friday night last they rose higher than usual, and about five o'clock the next morning a rustling noise was heard in their shop by a lodger next door. At nine, the shop being still shut, the neighbours broke upon the door, when the dreadful sight presented itself, the floor covered with blood, and Mrs. Ayton hanging in the shop, with his clothes on, his throat cut to the windpipe, and Mr. Ayton in bed, with her throat completely severed, and one of her fingers cut off; a knife, a razor, and a chopper were in the bed, and an old sword by the bed-side. With the latter, Mr. Ingleton, the surgeon, thought the horrid deed was perpetrated. No suspicion attaches to any person, as on the inquest there was no doubt of Mr. Ayton having murdered his wife, and then destroyed himself. They were about 72 years old.

Lately, as Islington, a person, dressed like a gentleman, called at a house, and inquired if any of the lodgers were at home; being answered in the negative, he very deliberately walked into the back parlour; when the lady of the house followed him, he asked again if any of the servants were in the way; the lady replied that she was the only person in the house. He then jumped up from the chair, and placing her in it, he said he only wanted to find her alone, and at the same time presented a pistol to her breast, and swore he would blow her brains out, if she made any noise. The lady fainted, and when she recovered found the man was gone, taking with him a silver watch, a gold ring, three pounds in notes and some other small articles, altogether about the value of 8l.

The Plymouth coach to Bristol was overturned on Wednesday se'nnight, near Salford, on the Bath road, from the disgraceful practice of breaking stones on the road, and leaving them in a heap. The coach contained 16 passengers, many of whom were sailors; and one so drunk, that the others lifted him into a hedge out of the road. Some inhuman wretches stripped poor Jack to his shirt and neckerchief, in which he had placed 20l. He lay till next morning, when he came in a state of nudity to the Crown, at Salford, swearing he could not make out how he came in such a plight. He bitterly bewailed the loss of his liberty ticket, but did not care a rush for his *togs*. While he was lamenting his loss, a countryman brought in a filthy jacket which he found in the road, and which Jack recognized as his old *fearnaught*. On searching the pockets his liberty ticket *hove in sight*, when he literally danced for joy, hugged the countryman, told him to call for the best house afforded, and get as drunk as a prince. Many of the passengers suffered contusions, but it is hoped no lives will be lost in consequence.

In the night of Saturday week, as a person, who called himself a Purser in the Navy, was travelling from Canterbury, where he arrived in great haste from Dover, towards Sittingbourne, the chaise was stopped at Harbledown, by a tall man, dressed in a white gaberdine, who presented a pistol to the post boy, desiring him to stop, and then robbed the persons within of about 33l. in foreign coin, after which he ordered the boy to drive on.—The same evening a Frenchman, who had landed with the other passengers, was robbed at Dover of a considerable sum in doubloons, by a person who came over in the same packet from Calais, and had insinuated himself into his confidence, and who, from the description given of him there is a strong presumption, is the one who was thus robbed by another thief.

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